FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1850. [NO. 1728.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1850.

NEW WHEAT WANTED.

WE want to buy 10,000 bushels prime new Wheat, for which we will pay the highest market price in cash.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, July 8, 1850. 27-4w

PASSENGERS going North can SAVE ONE NIGHT'S TRAVEL via Raleigh or Warsaw. Four seats can be had in a comfortable Hack, at about stage fare. Apply to

J. J. PHILLIPS, or
JACKSON JOHNSON.

Wagon Yard Livery Stable, } 27-3w
July 6, 1850. }

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE. } June 27, 1850. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the Bank until the 1st day of September next, on which day the books will be closed. By order of the Board,

WM. G. BBOADFOOT, Cash'r.

27-2m

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day entered into a copartnership, under the style of McNEILL & BARNES, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Lumberton and the surrounding country. They tender their most sincere acknowledgments to their friends for the liberality with which their efforts to serve them have been rewarded.

M. E. McNEILL, M. D.
J. A. BARNES, M. D.

Lumberton, July 5, 1850. 27-3w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of July 1850:

John L. Adderton, Wm Adcocke, Wm H Antery.
James Bullock, John Bray, Dugald Baker, John Brown, Dr J N Baird, Edward W Bacon, Bryant Barns, Jno Bass, Exr Blizzard, J R Bedsole.
Mary L Carver, Griffin Chandler, Mrs Ann Clark, Jas Cheson, John Colvin, G W Cameron.
A Davis, James Davis, Jas K Driver, Morris Dixon, Wm Davis, Wyat Davis, James Dovel.
Thos Graham, Gray Galbreath, Daniel Graham, Jessey Gaut, Daniel Galbreath, Olen Godwin, Jessie Gibson, Mathew Hales, John Hair, Lewis Hardison, R K Holliday & Co, Duncan Hair, Samuel G Hunt, Alex C Hege, John Hart, C A Harrison.
Mrs Martha Jackson, John P Johnson, Wm Jones, Isabella Jones, Jno H Jenkins, James Johnson, Daniel B Johnson, A P Johnston.
Mrs J Keith, W H Krider.
G W Lord, R W Lancaster, Jno R Little, Jno A Love, Daniel Martin, Kitsey Mannuel, Mary Medlin, Neill Monroe, Jr, Eliz'th Monroe, Henry Myers, Geo Mallett, John C Maxwell, Robert Montgomery, E Merrit, Peter S Mclaurin.
James McFadgen, Dr N G McNeill, John H McKinnon, Donald McDonald, Alex McLean, Dugald McBride, John McIver, Jr, Sarah J McIver, John McNeill, Jr, Mary McLean, Archibald McPhatter, Minerva McNeill, Flora McNeill, D McAlister, Ann McIver, Daniel McLeod, J C McKethan, Mary McNeill, D A McPhail, M W McNair, John McLaurin, Margret McCallar, Robt McLaurin, R C McKethan, Randal McMillan.
David Pekrun, Stephen Parnell, Malinda J Pearson, Thos Patterson, Margret Parker.
Absolem Revells, G S Rollins, John Royals, Chas Reynolds, Nancey Russ, Nevin Ray, Wm C Rogers, Sarah Revells, Margret Ray, Jas H Ray, Wm Robertson, Hugh Ray, Margret S Ramsay.
John Stewart, Henry A Sykes, Wm Skipper, Drew Smith, Samuel Shaw.
Martin Titus, Amelia J Temple, F A Terry, Miss Ann Taylor.
Doct T C Worth, David Wimberly, J W Walker, John Watson, Richard Watson, Alex Walden, J C Williams, Philip J Wright, G W Wheeler, John F Wright.

27 JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

Store House and Appurtenances, FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house, at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post Office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, May 22, 1850. 21-2m

P. S. The County Court of Chatham having made the Bridge at this place a Free Bridge, the travel will be greatly increased by this Store, and the Stand rendered more valuable.

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR JULY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

Capital Prize $70,588!

ENTITLING THE LUCKY HOLDER TO
60,000 Dollars Nett. Also
$35,294, Nett $30,000,
$23,529, Nett $20,000,
$11,764, Nett $10,000,
215 Prizes of $1,176, nett $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class G, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 27, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
RICH AND RARE SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $70,588, 1 of 35,294, 1 of 23,529, 1 of 11,764, 1 of 11,051, 215 Prizes of 1,176, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25	Wholes,	$260	00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	130	00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	65	00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	32	50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY.
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

25-2m

SEMINARIES OF LEARNING.

LONG STREET ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence July 1st.

The subscriber will be assisted by Miss Anna Ray, whose attention will be devoted to the female department. The terms of tuition are 6, 8, and 10 dollars per session of five months. Board in the neighborhood for 6 dollars per month.

ARCHIBALD RAY.

June 22, 1850. 25-tf

St. Paul's Academy,

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution will commence its First Session on the 8th of July (proximo,) under the care of Mr. John C. McNair, as Principal.

As to the qualifications of this gentleman, we deem it sufficient to say, that he graduated at Chapel Hill with distinction, and that subsequently he has evinced an aptness to teach in an experience in that department in the Cumberland Academy, at Summerville, during the last twelve months.

A distinguished Scholar, a Practical Teacher, a *Southerner* by birth, education and sentiment, we tender his services to the public, not doubting that they will be duly appreciated.

The price, per Session of five months, will be,

For Elementary Studies,	$6 00
" higher English Branches,	9 00
" Greek, Latin, and French Languages, with the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

The Academy is a new, commodious, and handsome building, situated on a beautiful rising ground, near the Stage road leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, and nearly equi-distant from each place, and in the immediate vicinity of the large and elegant Presbyterian Church recently erected there.

The neighborhood is one of the healthiest in the State; the people moral and religious; and among them good Board, to any extent desired, can be had for five to six dollars per month. There is a Post Office near the Academy. It is intended, at as early a period as possible, to supply the pupils in this institution with those physical aids so essential to the study of the natural sciences—a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. And, in short, if duly patronised, we intend, by the blessing of a benign Providence, to make it one of the first institutions of its kind in the State.

To the friends of education, and especially to those in the lower Counties of this State, we look for "aid and comfort" in this important enterprise; and respectfully solicit, at their hands, and of the public generally, a favorable consideration of our claims.

JOHN McKINNON,
NEILL McNEILL,
NEILL CRAWFORD, } Trustees.

A. DAVIS, Jr., Sec. of Board. 25-4w

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months,	$10
With the Classics,	15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

HAMER ACADEMY.

A CHEAP Boarding School for young Ladies will be opened at this place, on the first Monday of July next. This School is designed to be rather preparatory in its origin, though instruction will be given in any of the Branches usually taught in the higher order of schools, if required. It is an individual effort on the part of the subscriber, and if the School is sufficiently patronized, the desired object is to make it an Institution of high grade. The Academy is situated in the Southern portion of Montgomery county, N. C., near Mount Gilead P. O

Instruction will be given principally by Miss Mary E. Wiley. The undersigned, who has had several years of experience in teaching in early life, will direct and supervise, and devote as much time to instructing as his health and other circumstances will permit.

Board, including every thing necessary to make the pupil comfortable, will be furnished for $5 pr. month, or $25 pr. Session. Tuition will vary from $6 to $12 per Session. The Latin will be taught if required.

O. WILEY.

Montgomery Co., N. C., June 8, 1850. 124-6w

LAW SCHOOL
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned have formed an association, with the view of opening a LAW SCHOOL in the town of Hillsborough. Young gentlemen will be instructed in the various departments of the Law, and care will be taken to prepare them for the practice in the several Courts in this State.

The School will be opened for the admission of Students, on Monday, the 24th instant.

J. L. BAILEY.
F. NASH.

Hillsborough, June 13. 26 4w

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Of Hampden Sidney College,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE Thirteenth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 14th of October 1850, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Expenses.—Matriculation fee, $5. Professors' fees, $105. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ pr. wk.

The catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific inquiries will be answered by letter. Address,

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

June 7, 1850. 26-4w

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 22d inst., under the superintendence of Mr. M. McNair, A. B. The Trustees feel themselves highly flattered, in having again procured the services of Mr. McNair, and hesitate not, to commend him to the public as a gentleman of extensive thorough scholarship, and a faithful, efficient teacher.

If required, competent assistance will be afforded.

Terms as formerly. Tuition, 5, 8 and 10 Dollars per Session of five months. Board 5 Dollars.

J. C. LEE,
Maj. GILES WILLIAMS,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Trustees.

Robeson county, N. C., July 2, 1850. 27-2w

TAXES FOR THE YEAR.

THE undersigned has been appointed to take the List of Taxables for the year.

The last 20 working days in July is the period for handing in the Lists. Persons are requested to hand them to the undersigned, at his Office, at the Plank Road Office.

Blank forms of Returns may be had on application at the Office.

The penalty for failing to make return in due time is $100.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

July 1, 1850. 26-3w

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING, with convenient out-houses, and from 30 to 40 acres cleared ground, 3 miles West of Fayetteville, and known as Mrs. Hybart's country residence, is now offered for Rent for the Summer and Fall months, or by the year.

Also, Mrs. Weeks's residence in Fayetteville, on Mason street and Raiford's Lane. For terms, apply to WM. BOW.

July 1, 1850. 26-3w

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,
CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber having become the owner of this property, (formerly Hickory Springs,) will be prepared by the 15th of June for the reception of Boarders

This celebrated Water will overcome most diseases common to men, women and children. All that is requisite is to give it a fair trial, and I will guarantee a happy result.

Price of Board, $18 per month; children and servants half-price.

A. B. MARSH.

May 28, 1850. 23-6wpd

Notice to Stockholders.

THE next Annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in Pittsborough, on Thursday the 18th day of July next.

It is confidently hoped that the great importance and present progression of this improvement, will draw together a large attendance of Stockholders and visiters.

S. McCLENAHAN, Pres't
C. F. & D. R. N. Co.

Pittsborough, June 17, 1850. 25-4w

WONDERS OF THE AGE!
New Store and New Goods.
CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.

April 20, 1850. 16-3m

Shocco Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THIS fashionable and pleasant Watering Place, with many additions and improvements, will be opened again the ensuing Season for the reception and accommodation of visiters.

Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 12 miles from Warrenton Depot, from which a daily line of Post Coaches will run, in connection with the mail, for the conveyance of visiters. Coaches will also be kept at Ridgeway and Henderson Depot, to convey passengers to Shocco.

The properties of the Water—Sulphur, Lime, Magnesia, Soda, Epsom Salts, &c.—are considered, by all who have tested them, remedial in most diseases incidental to a Southern climate.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the Season.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

May 1850. 22-6w

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by
COOK & TAYLOR.

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.

Daniel C. King, and others, vs. Lewis, Stephen, and Mary King, and Susannah, now the wife of George Stith.

Petition to re-hear former Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the defendants, (heirs at law of John King, dec'd,) are non residents of this State; It is therefore Ordered by this Court, that six weeks' publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition; Otherwise, the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday in May, 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.

25] J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.

NEW BOOKS.

OVERMAN on the Manufacture of Iron in all its various Branches, price $5. Booth & Morfit's Encyclopedia of Chemistry, $5. Solly's Syllabus of Lectures on Chemistry, $1 25.—Miss Leslie's Cookery, new Edition, $1. The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion, 75; The Dyer and Color Maker's Companion, 75.

For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.

May 25, 1850. 21-3m

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White

LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

Scriptural Proof of the Existence of the Centaur.—At a recent auction, Mr. Keese, of the firm of Cooley, Keese & Co., started an antiquated work on mythology with the remark that "we have Scripture authority for the origin of mythological lore, and it moreover establishes the actuality of the Centaur." "In what part of the Skripters do ye foind that, *Jawn?*" exclaimed a long-legged, bony Scotch bookdealer, with all the matter-of-fact earnestness peculiar to him. "Why," replied Mr. K., "where *the head of John the Baptist came in on a charger!* How much, gentlemen? Go on."

The Strongest Thing in the World.—The Camel has a peculiar way of remonstrating when too much is being put upon her back. She turns round, and sighs.—If the sighs take no effect, she weeps.—The tears are generally irresistible, and she is allowed her own way. We have heard of the same expedient being resorted to when ladies consider themselves "too much put upon." They turn round, and weep, and instantly they are allowed their own way. The strongest thing in the world is decidedly a woman's tear, for we never knew a man yet who could stand up against it!

The Cabbage.—It is a singular fact that Cabbage is a sovereign remedy for intoxication from wine, and that it has even the power of preventing it; for we are informed by eating a certain quantity of cabbage before dinner, we may drink as much wine as we please without experiencing any inconvenience. This property of the cabbage is mentioned by ancient writers, who are of opinion that it proceeds from the antipathy which the vine shows to the cabbage; if a cabbage be planted near a vine the latter either retires or dies.

Matrimonial Destitution at the Diggins.—According to the latest intelligence from California, there are scarcely any ladies there. Amidst all the riches, therefore, of that El Dorado, the treasure of a charming wife, it seems, would be sought in vain. Probably, lovely woman will never emigrate to California for gold, so long as there is enough of the precious metal at home to make a little hoop that will just go round the fourth finger of the left hand.

Punch,

We learn from a correspondent at Bayou Rouge, Avoyelles, La. that the cotton crop is backward, and that the cane also looks unpromising. The corn looks finely, and indicates a good crop. The rains were getting to be heavy, and doing injury; they commenced on the 17th, and were continuing. It was apprehended that the rust would make its appearance in the cotton.

A Relic.—The Richmond Star says another relic was found in that city, being a dog-collar supposed to have belonged to Julius Cæsar, from the fact of having his name engraved upon it!

From the Raleigh Register.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to call the attention of our Western people to the insincerity of the Democratic Party on the subject of Free Suffrage,—a question in which we are deeply interested. I charge it on the leaders of that Party, at least in the middle and eastern counties; notwithstanding all their loud professions to the contrary, they have a settled purpose of finally defeating this great measure; and that the sole object in agitating it, has been party triumph.

In the Convention of 1835, called to amend our Constitution, containing so many odious restrictions, are to be found the names not only of nearly all the then leaders of the Democratic party, who are since dead or removed—such as John Branch, Charles Fisher, R. D. Spaight, W. P. Dobson, L. D. Wilson, Nat. Macon, and J. J. Daniel,—but, sir, singularly enough, we there find a whole phalanx of the present chiefs of that same party, not one of whom raised his voice against the unjust and sectional provisions already contained or then inserted in our Constitution, nor moved a peg towards the recognition of the great principle of Free Suffrage by that Convention. Yes, sir; there are the names of Geo. Bower of Ashe; Calvin Graves of Caswell, Henry Cansler of Lincoln, Asa Biggs of Martin, Jas. L. Gaines of Montgomery, Lewis Marsteller of New Hanover, James S. Smith of Orange, Weldon N. Edwards of Warren, W. P. Stallings of Gates, John L. Bailey (then) of Pasquotank, besides many others from all sections of the State. Is it possible these men could not have secured Free Suffrage in that Convention, had they sincerely believed in the doctrine and desired to have done so? But, sir, the strangest truth yet to be told is the fact, that every living light of them except three, *voted for* the amended Constitution, and thereby expressed their *opposition* to Free Suffrage. Mr. Edwards voted against the amended Constitution, and Messrs. Biggs and Smith did not *vote at all*.

Now for another scrap of history: During the Legislature of 1840-41, a bill to establish Free Suffrage was introduced, read the first time, and passed. On its second reading the subject was thus summarily disposed of:—(*Journal, page* 434.)

"The Bill to secure to the Free White Men of the State the right of voting for the representatives in the Senate of the General Assembly, was read, and on motion of Mr. G. W. Caldwell, *laid on the table.*"

And there, sir, that bill has slumbered from that day to this; a period of ten long years has this question been sleeping under the kind care of its Democratic friend, G. W. Caldwell! And now hear another wonder. Will the Democratic Party—will the Free Suffrage men believe me, when I tell them that DAVID S. REID, DAVID S. REID, the self-constituted champion of this measure, who is now arrogating to himself its paternity, was a member of this same Legislature, and sat coolly by and saw his bantling thus kicked in the head by one of the leaders of his own party? It is even so, sir. He was then a Senator from Rockingham, and not one word said he about Free Suffrage and the Poor Man's rights!

But now the scene changes. The Party are beaten year after year on all the old issues. They must hoist a new flag. They send abroad for foreign aid. S. A. Douglass, of Illinois, and Sam. Houston, of Texas, are sent on from Washington. They take up Free Suffrage as a hobby and mount Davy Reid upon it. The mandate—"hear and obey"—goes forth,—Whereupon not only the little David, but all the Goliaths of the Party, shout loud and lustily for Free Suffrage. They were warned, in under tones, by the shrewd ones of the East, that the question *once started* could never be checked or controlled in its career; but that in its legitimate and necessary consequences, it must lead to a total change from the present basis of Representation in the Legislature to that of White Population, the destruction of the Federal basis in the distribution of the school fund and the abolition of all property qualifications in the members of both Houses. It was horrid to think of this. But no matter, said the leaders—the Party must *do something*. Accordingly, the followers shut their eyes and "go it blind." From Cherokee to Currituck they proclaim themselves for Free Suffrage—"in any shape or any form."

By the time the Legislature met, however, the spell had been broken. I was a witness to the proceedings of the House and well remember how the wire-workers tried to evade and stave off the issue.—Those from the East and Middle were bold in their opposition and moved all the time *to reject, to postpone*, &c. The following instances will show:

On the 15th of December '48, a series of Free Suffrage Resolutions were introduced, when

"Mr. Kelly, (a Democrat from Duplin) moved that the Resolutions be *rejected.*"

On the 9th of January, '49, the Free Suffrage Bill introduced by Mr. Sheek (a Western Democrat,) being under consideration, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Rayner, calling a convention,

Mr. Keen (a Democrat from Rockingham, *David S. Reid's own county*, and no doubt his intimate friend) moved that the Bill, with the amendment, be *indefinitely postponed.*

Again, on the 12th of January, '49, the same Bill being under consideration,

"Mr. T. J. Person (another Democrat) moved the *indefinite postponement* of the Bill."

Finally, the Party are whipped in, in the House; the Bill passes that body and goes to the Senate, where it is killed. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Rayner again introduced his bill for a Convention of the People on this subject (the only certain and fair mode of ascertaining the sense of the people.) On its second reading, it was defeated by a vote 74 to 16 (two-thirds of the whole number of members of the House being necessary to pass it,) Among the latter were 12 democrats and 4 whigs. These democratic gentlemen should be remembered:—they are Messrs. Brown, Davis, Herring, R. H. Jones, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Mosely, McNeill, Nixon, S. J. Person, Sanders, and C. Taylor, 6 of whom could have passed the bill! Several of this party did not vote at all—among them *Mr. Keen.*

Such, *Freemen of Western Carolina*, is the history and fate of this question—slighted in '35—laid on the table in '40 and '41 and killed in '48 and '49, and by Democratic votes. The reasons why the party in the Middle and East are opposed to this great measure and will always seek its defeat, are perfectly palpable and *are well understood by them.* I shall not recount them. But we of the West now see that there is no truth in the Democratic party on this subject, and we are done with them. The Whigs are yet to be tried. But the West will henceforth steer her own course in this issue—irrespective of party. And I say to the Democratic members of the last Legislature and to their constituents who defeated Free Suffrage, you cannot prevent its ultimate success. The West has been borne down by the unequal influence of the East. What we gained in the Convention of '35, we were willing to abide by. We had no desire to wage a sectional warfare against our brethren of the East. But, sirs, when your leaders put up as their Standard bearer a man, who comes *from you* to us and undertakes to preach a crusade against yourselves, and you endorse that man by your votes, we are bound to submit no longer. This thunder triumphed before. Remember 1835. And mark my prediction, *it will triumph again.*

BUNCOMBE.

July 1st 1850.

Fire.—About daylight on the morning of the 4th inst., the kitchen of the unoccupied two story wooden building near the Rail Road Depot known as the Wilmington Hotel, was discovered to be on fire inside. The flames soon extended to the main Hotel building, with which the kitchen was connected, to a wooden building on the North, in which there was a Grocery shop and a Bakery, and also to Mr. Henry Nutt's stable on the South, destroying the whole of them. The Hotel building and the one North of it were owned by Dr. Wm. A. Berry. The loss altogether does not exceed $2,500, as the buildings were of a poor order. There was insurance on all of them for a part of their value.

Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire, but suspicions are strong and warranted that it was intentional on the part of some base being. It is the third fire that has occurred in the same neighborhood within three or four weeks, all of which are attributed to incendiaries, the malice of whom is apparently directed against two or three good citizens. Surely this should arouse a general spirit of indignation and vigilance, prompting to the adoption of protective measures.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Farmer's Creed.—We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation. We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it. We believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep ploughing. We believe that the best fertilizer of the soil is the spirit of industry, enterprize, intelligence; without this, lime, marl, plaster, bones, and green manures will be of little use.

N. Y. Independent.

What female recluse is that whose name, read backwards and forwards, is the same? Nun. What lady-like designation is that which is spelt backwards and forwards the same? Madam. What lady's name is that which is spelt backwards and forwards the same? Eve. What time is that which, spelt backwards and forwards, is the same? Noon. What portion of a young lady's dress is that which, spelt backwards and forwards, is the same? Bib.

An Important Discovery.—The London Chrono-Thermalist for June, announces the discovery of a substitute for the sulphate of quinine, which is represented as being even a better medicine, and can be bought for one-tenth the price. If we remember rightly, the French Academy has offered a liberal reward for such a discovery.

Falstaff.—Mr. Giles, at the close of his lecture upon Falstaff, eloquently "points a moral" by the following picture of the last days of the fat, funny, and sack-loving old knight:

"What a mournful condition of humanity is presented to us in the debasement of talent to the appetites! Behold it in the picture set before us in Falstaff. Look at that gray-headed, gray-bearded old man, lolling, bloated on the dregs of life; the desires insatiate as strength declines, the senses gross, while a brilliant imagination flows in radiance over them, as the sun upon a morass; sibilities which might have exalted empires, devoted to the cooking of a capon, or the merits of a sack posset; eloquence and wit lavished upon blackguards; law, honor, courage, chastity, made a jest. Laugh, it is true, you must; but when you have laughed, turn back and think; and after thinking, you will admit that tragedy itself has not any thing more sad."

"If you will throw away that cigar," said a friend of ours to a man who was puffing a villainous 'long-nine' in the bar-room of a hotel in a western village, "I'll give you a quarter of a dollar."

"Well, I'll *do it*," said the smoker.

He threw away his cigar, took his quarter, and then, stepping up to the bar, said,

"Here, give me a brandy toddy, and *four more o' them cigars!*"

When he had lighted one, our friend "departed straightway from that house."

It is a fact stated by the Hon. H. A. Wise, in a recent speech at Richmond, Va., that of twenty-two vessels detected in the slave trade, *nineteen* were from ports north of Baltimore.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury delivered the Anniversary Oration at Portsmouth, N. H. We extract the concluding paragraph, as singularly appropriate to the times:

I ought before bidding you farewell, to allude to one other consideration. There lurks a serpent in our Political Paradise. It is disunion. It is not that the bands are likely to be suddenly cut or torn asunder by *violence;* but what will they be worth if neglected, decayed, and allowed to perish by omission of duties and of the compromising temper by which the Union was founded, and can alone be preserved? I stand not here on this occasion as the censor of any political party or section, but as a friend to the Constitution and the Union against all and every aggression in spirit or deed. If the bonds of a common language, a common religion, a common country, a common government, and all the great common glories of the last century, cannot make us conciliatory and kind—cannot make all sides forgive and forget something—cannot persuade to some sacrifice even, if necessary to hold us together, force is as unprofitable to accomplish it as fratricide is to perpetuate peace in a common family. And, broken into petty States, agitated by contending parties, and ere long the prey of some military chieftain, we shall all tread the downhill, already strewed by similar wrecks in the history of Republics, and hence more disgraceful to us for not being admonished by so many deadly warnings.

Crops in Florida.—The Jacksonville News speaks of copious rains in the northern part of Florida, which were so much needed that the editor thinks they will save to the people of that section at least half a million of dollars. The News also records the receipt of two cotton stalks grown near Jacksonville, each of which measures nearly six feet. The bolls are already beginning to form.

THE FIRST WIFE OF MILTON.

"Such virtues must prevail, and day by day
Perfect their power; for, though of gentlest kind,
Yet urged perpetual, such the sternest heart
Must gradual soften, and at length subdue.
Hast thou not seen the fountain's falling drops
Scoop in long time the most obdurate stone?"

MASON GOOD'S *Lucretius.*

Milton had not lived long with his first wife before a difference arose, which ended in a separation; the lady returned to the house of her father, and Milton published his work on the "Doctrine and Discipline of Divorces," with the intention, it is said, of marrying another wife. In this, however, he was prevented, by a singular reconciliation with the lady from whom he had separated. One day, when he was visiting a friend, his wife, who had been planted in the adjoining room, burst suddenly upon him; and he was surprised to find one whom he thought never to have seen again, making submission, and begging pardon on her knees before him. His own generous nature, and the intercession of friends, soon effected a reconciliation; and they lived happily together for the remainder of her life.

It is said that this interview left such impressions on Milton's imagination, as contributed very materially to his writing that beautifully pathetic scene in "Paradise Lost," in which Eve addresses Adam for pardon and peace. The passage will indeed be seen to be strikingly applicable:

"He added not, and from her turned; but Eve,
Not so repulsed, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all disorder'd, at his feet
Fell humble; and embracing them, besought
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint.
'Forsake me not thus, Adam! witness Heav'n
What love sincere, and reverence in my heart,
I bear thee, and unweeting have offended,
Unhappily perceiv'd! Thy suppliant,
I beg, and clasp thy knees; bereave me not
(Whereon I live!) thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,
My only strength and stay! Forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me—where subsist?
While yet we live (scarce one short hour perhaps,)
Between us two let there be peace.'"

"What shall he have who killed the deer?"
As You Like It.

A few pleasant afternoons ago, the good people of that fine thriving city, Bangor, Maine, were quite fluttered by the dashing along its streets of a large deer, at full speed. The animal made his way directly for the main street, "where merchants most do congregate," and went rushing along among the fashionable shops, much to the alarm of the town-bucks. Over fences, into gardens, across streets, and then through the window of a crockery store,—out of that to smash through a splendid $75 pane of glass, in the warehouse opposite, breaking a large astral lamp in his progress, and trampling a glass show-case to atoms. His next leap was into a dry goods store, at the end of which was a $100 mirror; this seemed to infuriate the beast, for he made a dead rush against it and shivered it into a thousand pieces. This gave him some check, but before the chase was over, he dashed through two more windows. He was finally killed, the expense of his afternoon's trip to Bangor being about $400.

N. Y. Express.

Education of Children.—A kitten should always be kept where there are children; when they are tired of pulling its tail, they can put it in

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE MEETING AT WENTWORTH.

[We have been furnished by a friend with the following brief account of the "passage at arms" between Gov. Manly and Mr. Reid, at Wentworth, on the 29th ult. We have also received an account of the Governor's enthusiastic and spirited receptions at Salem and Germantown, which we are unavoidably compelled to defer. Private letters from each of the above places assure us that our gallant Candidate awakens the best spirit wherever he goes, and that he will receive a much larger vote than he received in 1848.]

Mr. Gales: Governor Manly and Col. Reid addressed the people at Wentworth, on Saturday last, the 29th. It was a large and very intelligent assembly.

The Governor led off in his usual happy manner, and among other things, charged home upon the Colonel for having voted for the Oregon Bill, with the odious Wilmot Proviso in it. That the country was agitated from the centre to the circumference, the public mind disturbed, a dissolution of the Union threatened, because of this question. One portion of the country endeavoring to exclude slavery from the Territories and common property, and the South insisting on her right to participate in its benefits; and that Colonel Reid had given the Free Soilers and Abolitionists his aid in establishing as a precedent this principle, by his vote on the Oregon Bill.

The Colonel denied flatly and roundly that he had voted for the Wilmot Proviso in any shape or form. Here the Governor cornered him most triumphantly; shewed from the *Record*, where he had voted for the Bill *twice* with that odious feature in it. And how do you think the Colonel tried to get out of it? By insisting that the *anti-slavery clause* in the Oregon Bill was not the Wilmot Proviso, that it was offered as an amendment not by *Wilmot* but by *some one else*.

While the Governor poured forth his denunciations against such paltry subterfuge and prevarication, the Colonel's friends hung their heads with shame.

Upon the other topics of discussion, the Governor's course and views are highly approved, and the Whigs over here will give him a unanimous support.

Supposing that you might wish to know something about the campaign at the start, I have written you at this time.

DAN RIVER.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

GOV. MANLY AT SALEM.

A friendly correspondent furnishes us the following hasty sketch of Gov. Manly's reception and speech at Salem the forepart of this week. We are delighted to hear of the indications of enthusiasm in his favor in that quarter—most especially in this season of commotion, when the whole conservative power of the State ought to be put forth in favor of peace, order, and the Union.

The Whigs of Guilford, we trust, will respond to the enthusiasm of their brethren of Forsythe. We look for enough votes in our good old whig dominion of Guilford, to make up for any defection that may occur among the discontented spirits of Rutherford.

SALEM, July 3, 1850.

Messrs. Editors: It would have done your hearts good to have witnessed the warm and cordial reception of Gov. Manly at this place yesterday. I will endeavor to give you a brief description, although it is not within the power of any pen to delineate on paper the feelings of enthusiasm that seemed to pervade every breast. You should have been eye witnesses, to appreciate it.

Having learned that the Governor would leave Germanton early in the morning of yesterday, (where he had addressed the people the day previous,) our citizens fell to work, with a full determination that the Executive of the State should be properly honored here. At 9 o'clock A. M., numbers of the citizens formed a procession on horseback, accompanied by the Brass Band and its soul-stirring strains of music, and, meeting the Governor three miles from town, escorted him to his quarters at the Salem Hotel, where a large assemblage had collected, and was there welcomed by Mr. Wharton in a neat and appropriate address, tendering in behalf of the citizens the hospitalities of the town. Gov. Manly responded in his peculiarly happy off-hand style, bestowing many well deserved compliments on the quiet, order, and neatness of the town; the industry of her citizens; the success of every enterprise they put their hands to; the prosperity of her institutions of learning, and particularly of the Salem Female Academy, —bestowing on it a high-merited tribute of praise in remarking, that whenever he met a lady who had been educated at Salem he found one with a well cultivated mind and accomplished in all the amenities of social life. After concluding, he retired to the parlor, and there welcomed a large crowd of citizens in his very affable manner, with a good old fashioned shaking of hands that would have made your hearts glow with delight to witness. He continued during the evening to receive the calls of his friends.

To-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., according to previous notice, the discussion between Gov. Manly and Col. Reid began, and continued for five hours, before a large, respectable, and intensely interested audience, in the public square in front of the Academy.

Gov. Manly opened the discussion with an eloquent appeal to the audience—not as Whigs—not as Democrats—but as whole-souled North Carolinians, whose patriotism he knew would soar aloft over mere party feeling and prompt them generously to unite in all the great measures that will add to the prosperity of the good old North State, and the happiness of her citizens. He then commenced a review of the public acts of Col. Reid, by calling the attention of the auditory to his (Col. R's) votes in the State Legislature on the bill establishing Common Schools. He gave a brief history of the origin and object of this school fund. He said the fund was created to school the white children of the State, and particularly the poor and ignorant portion: that the votes of Col. Reid had been to divert it from this purpose, and had been in part the means of this fund being divided among the counties according to federal numbers, instead of being divided according to the white population, as should have been done.—That by these votes of Col. Reid's the West had lost thousands of dollars annually; and thus the wealthy slaveholding counties of the East, where they were able to send their children abroad to school, received an undue proportion of the school fund.

While speaking on this subject he made a thrilling allusion (which brought the big tear drops to the eyes of many of the audience,) to his poverty in early life. He was the son of a revolutionary soldier who spent his all in the service of his country, and at the close of the war, his only legacy was an honorable discharge; that he had to battle with the chilling blight of poverty, and to labor with his own hands, unaided, to procure the means of an education. He had by force of industrious habits, and the generous confidence of an open-hearted people, become what he was.

He next showed up, to the satisfaction of all, Col. Reid's hobby of "free suffrage" —that if the privilege of voting for Senators was allowed to every man now entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, it would not, as Col. Reid contends, equalize the right of suffrage. For illustration: The county of Onslow, with 800 voters, is now entitled to a Senator, while the counties of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, with 4000 voters, are only entitled to one Senator. This is a glorious reform indeed! Yet Reid was opposed to any change in the basis of representation to remedy this gross injustice! Gov. Manly's views on this subject appeared to meet with the unanimous approval of Whigs and Democrats.

Gov. Manly, with gloves off, then opened his battery on Col. Reid's Oregon votes in Congress, which demolished every thing before it. He showed that Col. Reid voted for the Oregon bill with the identical provision in it that was contained in the odious Wilmot proviso—thus betraying the rights of the South, and yet he is the authorized leader of the Democratic party, who self-styled themselves the peculiar defenders of the rights of the South.

He thus showed up in a glowing manner the vast difference between their professions and their acts, in a way that produced bursts of applause from the audience.

To go through an entire review of Gov. Manly's able address would require more time than I now have. The mail is about to close—not allowing time to add any more nor to review what I have written. But rest assured that the Whigs of Forsyth will roll up such a vote for Gov. Manly as was never before polled, even during the palmiest days of log cabin excitement. Indeed, several Democrats were so well pleased with his address, that they declare they will vote for him next August.

VERITAS.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated,

STOKES C. H., July 3rd.

"I heard the discussion between Reid and Manly at this place on Monday. I never saw a poor fellow so completely annihilated as Reid was. The audience actually seemed to pity him, as the Governor poured his broadsides into him."

Raleigh Register.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of a large portion of the citizens of the counties of Montgomery, Richmond, and Stanly, at Jordan's Store, on Thursday July 4th, on motion of S. V. Simonds, Esq., P. M. Powell, Esq. was called to the Chair, and N. T. Bowdon of Richmond, and W. S. Pemberton of Stanly, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman, in a few remarks, explained the objects of the meeting.

James G. Cook, Esq. of Fayetteville briefly set forth the claims of the contemplated Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre, by or near Little's Mills. Whereupon, Col. Thomas Waddill being called on, proceeded to give to the meeting some very interesting statistical information on the subject of Plank Roads in general, clearly showing the advantages arising therefrom, both to the community and the stockholders, and closed with an earnest appeal to the citizens on said road, each and all, to come up and subscribe the amount necessary, as they are abundantly able to do,—pledging the support of the citizens of Fayetteville; and moved that the following Commissioners be appointed to open books of subscription at the following places:

Lawrenceville—Samuel H. Christian, James L. Gaines, J. M. Lilly.

Albemarle—Daniel Freeman, Eli Hearne, Geo. Smith.

Centre—William Wall, C. R. Wadkins, Wm. Allen.

Wadesborough—A. Myers, S. W. Cole, J. P. Smith.

Cedar Hill—David Carpenter, Geo. Wadkins, Dr. C. Wadkins.

Troy—Welborn Lassiter, Nathaniel Knight, Wm. Butler.

Dockery's Store—Gen. A. Dockery, Wm. Covington, Wm. Bostick.

Dumas's Store—Isham A. Dumas, J. D. Pemberton, Hampton Legrand.

Powellton—P. M. Powell, N. T. Bowdon, Dr. Owen Hadley.

Jordan's Store—A. W. Chambers, Martin Rush, Dr. Calvin Peacock.

Cochran & Pemberton's Store—S. V. Simonds, Calvin J. Cochran, Thomas E. Scarborough.

On motion of N. T. Bowdon, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville papers and the North Carolina Argus; and on motion of the same, the meeting adjourned.

PLEASANT M. POWELL, Pres't.

NATHAN T. BOWDON, W. S. PEMBERTON, } Sec'ys.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ELIZABETHTOWN, July 4.

The 4th of July was celebrated at this place with much show of interest and feeling. A numerous procession of the Order of Sons of Temperance was formed in front of the Court House square,—the Orators of the day heading the Order,—in rear of whom a numerous body of Ladies and Gentlemen from the surrounding country proceeded to the Methodist Church, when the Declaration of Independence having been read, Col. John G. McDugald delivered an Oration which will sustain his reputation for smartness. Then followed John A. Richardson, Esq., in a neat and appropriate Address to the Sons of Temperance. The numerous attendance of the Ladies manifested their interest on the occasion. They, by their grateful presence and smiles, exert an influence to cheer the patriot and worthy citizen of our happy country to cherish and perpetuate the rich legacy of liberty left them by their Revolutionary sires, and alike stimulate them to noble emulation of their virtues. Nothing occurring to mar the harmony of the day, it passed off pleasantly, and it is left us to hope that such spirit may ever be manifested on the glorious 4th of July.

A CITIZEN.

Improvement in Making Bricks.—We have been informed that bricks are now being made in some places of such a form as to dove-tail into one another. We have not seen any of them, but we can conceive of a brick with a tennon on one end and a mortice on the other.—*Scientific American.*

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

THE INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.

We confess to very grave forebodings with reference to the present aspect of proceedings in the national legislature.—The temper of Congress seems ominous of evil and of evil only. We refer not so much to the discussions upon the slavery question, although doubtless the ill humor of that dispute lies at the foundation of much in Congressional doings that is deeply to be regretted. But the slavery controversy is but a small matter compared with the attitude assumed on Saturday in the House of Representatives. Then party vindictiveness, aided by personal animosity, obtained a triumph over honor, justice and patriotism, and perpetrated a gratuitous insult upon the chief magistrate of this great commonwealth, the people of which have heretofore ever made it their boast that, more than any hereditary sovereign in the world the President of the United States is held in honor and treated with respect, as becomes one whom the people themselves have clothed with power.

Now if Congress is thus spitefully and impertinently to cast contumely upon the President, without shadow of justice or reason or precedent, without provocation even;—if the mere private conversation of that officer is to be made a matter of public reprimand, that conversation obtained too only incidentally and assumed to be true in spirit and in letter on the mere *ipse dixit* of a third party;—we say, deliberately, that if such a state of things is to exist and to pass without indignant rebuke from the people, then dishonor and decay await our form of Government. The letter of our Washington correspondent, published in yesterday's postscript, comments with just severity upon the proceedings of the House in this matter, but we deem it due to the President, the country and ourselves, to put on record our own solemn protest against such treasonable use of legislative position as was manifested by the House on Saturday by the passage of the following amendment to the resolutions before that body:

"And consequently that the House also totally dissents from the correctness of the opinion expressed by the President of the United States to the Secretary of War, 'that his (the said Crawford) being at the head of the War Department, and the agent of the claimants, did not take from him any rights he may have had as such agent, or would have justified him in having the examination and decision of the claims by the Secretary of the Treasury suspended.'"

We hand over to the perpetual and withering scorn of all patriots, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the name of the mover of that amendment. It was Mr. Thompson, so-called *representative* from the state of Mississippi. He has earned for himself a distinction that his descendants will regret, and has brought over his own name a cloud of disgrace that many years of patriotic devotion cannot dispel. Unless the popular sentiment of respect for the office of President of this Republic is already on the wane—unless the enthusiasm which has ever greeted the chief magistrate, of whatever political creed, when he has visited various parts of the Union, is already chilled and benumbed under the baneful breathings of political and sectional demagogues and fanatics—unless the evil which good men have dreaded is already upon us, and patriotism is swallowed up of party, and the union of hearts is at an end—unless these things are so, the blow which Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and his coadjutors have aimed at the chief Magistrate of their country will recoil upon themselves hereafter with a force that will crush them into perpetual contumely and contempt.

The President may well afford to treat the gratuitous insult with dignified silence and disregard. But not so the people of this Republic. When party malice is carried so far as, in violation of all honor and justice, boldly to attempt to bring their country's Executive into contempt in the eyes of the whole world, it is high time for good citizens and lovers of their country of every political creed, and of every shade of opinion upon sectional matters, to rise up in their might and drive back, from the eminence they have disgraced, the demagoguish Dagons who thus sacrilegeously lay hands upon the ark of the Republic's safety. For this is not a blow alone at the President personally. It is putting contempt upon the office itself through its incumbent. We need not remind readers that the office of President of the United States is hemmed in by the enactments of a written constitution, and that for any abuse of power he is accountable to the people, and can be made so by impeachment. Until official dereliction is *proved* against him, and the proof has by vote been declared to exist, he cannot justly be censured by the House of Representatives, seeing that unlike any member of that House, he has been put in authority and office by the vote or consent of the whole people.

It is true that the House, conscious of its own stultification, and the disgrace that their action would bring upon our form of government, has rescinded Mr. Thompson's amendment; but the smallness of the majority by which the ungenerous and unmerited insult was withdrawn, justifies the gloomy inference we have drawn in reference to the splenetic and unpatriotic temper of Congress. Let the reader look calmly at the matter. Had the President committed a constitutional offence; had he been impeached and the offence proved, this journal would have concurred in any consequences that might follow, because we believe that a proper popular respect for the office is essential to its perpetuity and that of our institutions, and that such respect can only be preserved by maintaining such purity. For an analogous reason we deprecate the action of Congress and the vote of the ninety-one members yesterday. Without justice, without provocation, of pure, gratuitous party or sectional or personal hatred—without asking the President a single question or hearing from him any communication or explanation—they have arraigned and condemned that officer by a resolution of that House.

And for what? For any official act which transcended his constitutional powers? By no means. For any message or act disrespectful to either House of Congress? Not at all. For pertinaciously refusing to adopt any policy which an overwhelming majority of Congress had recommended? Nothing of the sort. For what then? For any public or official act or declaration at all? Even to this also the answer is, No. But for a personal opinion, said to have been expressed in a private conversation with a gentleman whom he had invited to share in the Executive Councils, that opinion being simply that a certain state of things, as described to him by the gentleman in question, formed no barrier to compliance with the invitation or request. Was ever a more disgraceful, tyranical, despotic course taken by a Legislative body in ancient or modern times? The chief magistrate of a great republic punished by a public official censure for the *alleged* utterance of a private opinion! If there be left among us any regard for our institutions—any love of liberty—any determination to maintain inviolate the right of private opinion, —let the popular voice be heard in a peal of indignant rebuke, that shall put an everlasting end to such flippant impertinence and such vile attempts to bring us as a nation into contempt and disrepute.

We have but briefly alluded to what may be supposed to be President Taylor's feelings in the matter—a consideration which Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, and his backers probably were unable to appreciate. But we now avow our belief that if ever a man presided over the destinies of this country who ought to have been spared such an insult, that man is General Taylor. Liberal to his opponents, inflexible in that which he believes to be right, respectful beyond most of his predecessors to the popular wish as embodied in the two houses of Congress, patriotic beyond all denial or controversy, modest when clothed with civic power as he was calm and brave amid the perils of war, involved in no political plots and machinations, adorning his high office by a personal character of spotless purity and by all the hospitalities and amenities becoming his station, and by official acts which have brought upon him the blessings of true patriots everywhere, and the respect of the world—he has not merited at the hands of the people's Representatives such a petty and impertinent annoyance as that to which he has been subjected; and we are constrained to believe that it is his inflexible integrity, his political purity, that has excited the anger of Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, and of those who voted for his amendment. And just so much the worse is the prospect before us, if such animosities are to lead to such breaches of courtesy, and to such insidious attempts to pour contempt upon the highest dignity in the world—the office of President of these United States.

Mr. Clay and his Compromise.—The Milledgeville Union, a Locofoco paper, says,—The zeal, ability, and untiring energy with which Mr. Clay has advocated his Compromise, have commanded the admiration and applause, even of those most warmly opposed to it. Some had begun to suspect that, eclipsed as he has been by the luminaries of modern times, that he never had been entitled to the laurels which in former days, had been entwined around his brow. But he has vindicated his claims. As a statesman, a debatant, an orator, during the present Congress, he has achieved triumphs unsurpassed by any in his palmiest days, and unsurpassed by those of any others who have ever appeared upon the great national forum.

DEATH OF S. S. PRENTISS.

NATCHEZ, July 3.

The eloquent and gifted Sargeant S. Prentiss, who represented Mississippi in Congress a few years ago, died here today, after a severe illness of several weeks.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Col. Hardy, who commanded the Kentuckians at the attack upon Cardenas, has published a report of the affair; he denounces Gen. Lopez as having grossly deceived them, and says that he possessed no qualification as a leader, and that he had no friends in any part of Cuba.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steamer Philadelphia, from Chagres, has arrived at New York with two millions and a half in gold dust.

The accounts from the Mines speak of large proceeds from the last discoveries, and state that lumps of gold have been found of 7, 10, and 24 pounds, and even much larger.

The papers notice a conflict with the Indians, in which 100 of them were killed.

The Oregon brought down a block of quartz interspersed with gold, being a contribution from the State of California to the Washington monument. Its weight is about 125 lbs.

Most of the burnt district at San Francisco has been re-built. Many of the buildings are of brick.

Serious troubles had arisen between the Americans and the foreigners engaged in the diggings. It appears that a tax of $20 per month has been imposed on all foreigners for the privilege of digging. This produced great dissatisfaction. The foreigners met in a large body to remonstrate.—Pistols were drawn, when the foreigners dispersed. Afterwards the Americans paraded the streets of Sonora in large bodies, with arms, and marched out in search of the foreigners; but not finding them, returned to Sonora.

The tax is much complained of by every body. It will, if enforced, yield about 2½ millions of dollars, and the collector of the tax will get $360,000 a year for issuing the licences.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 11th, Steamer Rowan; 15th, Steamer Evergreen; 17th, Steamer Gov. Graham,—with goods Hall, Sackett & Co, J H Cooley, E W Wilkings, Houser & Wilson, Moses Brown, Blum & Smith, Ray & Pearce, Hall & Hall, M L & R J Holmes, N A Ramsey, M A Poe, J & T Waddill, A T Zevely, Jno Prather, Jenkins & Roberts, S J Hinsdale, J R Gee, R M Orrell, D McNeill & Co, C S Barbee, T P Hall, H Branson & Son, Dr A M Henderson, Summerell & Powe, Woollen & Elliott, H L Myrover & Co, J B & J Martine, W H White, N Gibson, W T Horne, Wetherly & Dick, B Rose & Son, D & W McLaurin, J & B G Worth, Murchison, Reid & Co, Island Ford Co, C Banks, B D Hewetson, Lee & McDowell, W B McCorkle & Son, R I Bowzer, Stanly & Murrow, Hon R Strange, R Foster, N Kendall, J D Williams, J Coley, R Patterson, E Rebo, P L Gorrell, Cook & Johnson, Beaver Creek Co, A A McKethan, S W Tillinghast & Co, S Boon, T J Johnson & Co, Mrs Hart, W Prior, E J Hale, A H Whitfield, D Johnson, C P Mallett, J McGregor, D R Ayre, H Miller, Rev E McNair, F & H Fries, Phil Society, D Clewell, D & J A Mebane, G A Mebane, W Murphy & Co, G Goodwin, W R Holt, B Davis, Jones and Barbee, D J McAlister, P Adams and Co, — Howell.

The undersigned has this day associated with himself, his son PETER M. HALE; and this paper, and the Bookstore connected therewith, will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. J. HALE & SON.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will confer an especial favor by settling up,—if possible during the present month. During the past two months he has caused accounts to be drawn up and forwarded by mail to those who owe for as much as two years' subscription, to those whose papers have been discontinued leaving a balance due, and to many of those who owe small advertising accounts, &c. So far, he regrets to say, replies have been received but from few, comparatively. To these his thanks are due. To all others, an expression of a hope, that they will speedily follow the example.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1850.

The Editor of the N. C. Argus gives an amusing account of a late excursion from Wadesborough, through Fayetteville, Wilmington, &c. to Charleston. We have only room for the following, giving his impressions of our town and Plank Road:—

"Fayetteville we found a handsome and neatly laid out town, with every thing in a prosperous condition. Every place, as well as every man, has a hobby on which to ride, less or more. Plank roads seem to be the hobby of the Fayettevillians. They talk about them, subscribe for them, build them, and drive their horses like thunder on them. Just look at that horse. He appears as though he could hardly drag the buggy after him. Now he has got on the plank. A word from the driver and a touch of the whip, and he is off as if suddenly furnished with a pair of wings! Really the horses as well as the drivers seem to enjoy the luxury of a trot on these roads. Our nag, as soon as she touched the planks, trotted on for a short distance, as though her legs were made of India rubber. She then stopped short, looked down in wonderment at the road, then trotted on a bit, and then cut up as many capers as a child who had got a new play thing. She would every once in a while step off the plank on to the sand, and trot along a piece, as though she were trying to realize the great difference between plank and dirt roads! Really plank roads are a luxury to tired horse flesh. Wish our Capitalists about here could be got astraddle of this hobby.

"Saw at Fayetteville more editors than we have seen for a long time. There was Hale of the Observer, Bayne of the Carolinian, Potter of the Communicator, Fulton of the Wilmington Journal, and last, ourself.

"Found the people of Fayetteville very friendly, and disposed to make strangers as comfortable as possible.

"Stopped at the Fayetteville Hotel, kept by Mrs. Brown. An excellent house, and one which we can recommend to travellers.

"*Mem.* Consider plank roads as *the* improvements, *par excellence*, peculiarly fitted to North Carolina. The draught on them is easy, the expense is comparatively light. The material is all furnished at home. The motive power is furnished by the farmers themselves, who have always idle horses and hands at certain seasons of the year. These can be occupied in getting produce to market. Railroads are different. To get materials for these you must send a large amount of money out of the country. They are more expensive than plank roads. They require a very large trade to make them pay. Last, though by no means least, *the farmers must pay cash for the carriage of every thing conveyed on the road, while their own horses and hands are idle at home.*"

Supreme Court.—The following Decisions have been delivered:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In Terry v. Vest, from Forsyth, affirming the judgment. Also, in Holmes v. Johnston, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. Also, in March v. Bernier, in Equity from Davidson, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Benjamin v. Teal, from Martin; orders affirmed with costs. Also, in Bowman v. Foster, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Topping v. Blount, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barney v. Galloway, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bridges v. Hutchins, from Wake, affirming the decree. Also, in Stanly v. Wahab, from Hyde, directing the order to be reversed. Also, in Sawyer v. Sawyer, in Equity from Pasquotank, directing a decree for plaintiff.

By NASH, J. In Patterson v. Bodenhamer, from Guilford, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Brazier v. Ansley, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Burus v. Allen, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Carter v. Wood, from Robeson, judgment affirmed and rule discharged. Also, in Griffiths v. Younger, in Equity, from Alamance, directing the injunction to be dissolved. Also, in Alston, Adm'r. v. Alston, in Equity, from Chatham, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Alston, Jr., v. Alston, Sen., in Equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill. Also, in State v. Smith, from Columbus, directing a venire de novo.

By PEARSON, J. In Biles v. Holmes, from Stanly, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Doe ex dem Johnston v. Farlow, from Randolph, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Christian v. Nixon & Jones, from Randolph, directing a new trial. Also, in Davis v. Hill, from Randolph, reversing the judgment below and directing judgment here against plaintiffs for costs. Also, in Corbett v. Henry, in Equity, from New Hanover, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Drake v. Cregg, in Equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Strong v. Menzies, in Equity, from Rockingham, declaring that the injunction ought not to have been dissolved. Also, in Heggie v. Harris, in Equity, from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Cox v. Davis, in Equity, from Duplin. Also, in State v. Heathcock, from Orange; affirmed with costs and procedendo ordered. Also, in Gilliam v. Cannaday, from Granville, directing a venire de novo. Also, in State ex rel. Blythe v. Outland, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barwick v. Barwick, and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Street v. Meadows, from Craven, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Satterfield v. Smith, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment. Also, in Felton v. Simpson, from Perquimons, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Martin v. Carter, in Equity from Hyde, declaring the injunction properly dissolved.

Raleigh Register.

LATE FROM HAVANA.

The Steamer Georgia brings accounts from Havana to the 30th ult.

The Georgia, on her arrival at Havana, found the U. S. frigate Congress and sloop-of-war Germantown at anchor in the harbor. They had arrived the day before. On the 2d inst. Commodore McKeever and suite and Capt. McIntosh, dined with the Governor General.

The Governor General gave every assurance that the prisoners would soon be liberated, and harmony restored. The prisoners are at present under the control of Admiral Armero, who will give no information in regard to them, and differs entirely in his views from the Captain General.

There is great excitement against the American consul, Mr. Campbell, on account of some letters he wrote to the U. S. State Department, reflecting (in the opinion of the Spaniards,) on their navy and militia. The consul is obliged to keep his house fortified, and ready at any moment to repel an attack.

The Spaniards are assembling a large naval force at Havana. Three frigates and two brigs have just arrived from Spain to join the squadron of Admiral Armero.

The passengers by the Georgia were allowed to go on shore until the arrival of the Falcon, when strict orders were given that no one should leave the ships.

It was reported on the authority of the British consul that nine of the American prisoners had died, but the chief authorities said that they were all alive.

It was quite healthy at Havana when the Georgia left. There were but few cases of cholera or yellow fever.

Accounts to the 8th inst., represent things as remaining in precisely the same state.

A CARD.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN'S Family School for young Ladies, at Rose Hill, near Fayetteville, will commence on the 20th instant.

July 1st, 1850. 26-4wi

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY,

Election on Thursday, August 1st.

DEATH OF GEN. TAYLOR.

It is our sad duty to record this sudden and most unlooked-for calamity. It occurred, as most of our readers are doubtless already aware, on Tuesday night last. Early on the following morning we received the news by Telegraph, and immediately issued handbills in this place and the surrounding country.

The intelligence was received with astonishment and awe. The death of such a man at any time would be felt as a Nation's loss. But when his exalted and most responsible station, and the critical period in the affairs of this Union, are considered, who can estimate the effect of his death, or the dangers to which it exposes the country and the world! It seemed, to human view, that his great influence over the public mind,—arising from his acknowledged patriotism, his strong common sense, and the identity of his interests with those of the section of the Union which feels its rights and honor in jeopardy,—was essential at this moment to the safety of the Union. But,—whether in mercy or in wrath who shall say?—it has pleased the Almighty to remove him. To that fiat it is our duty to bow in submission, and even out of the sorrow to pluck the seeds of future peace. May we not hope that so startling an event will serve to abate the fury of that sectional strife which has threatened to involve us in one common ruin!—to make each section unite in the invocation,

"While yet we live, scarce one short hour perhaps,
Between us two let there be peace."

We need scarcely repeat, what we have said and felt ever since the character of ZACHARY TAYLOR was developed to the public view, that we regarded him as one of the most extraordinary men of his age. No man could have acquired that unbounded influence over an army of heroes like himself; or could have commanded unvarying success, so that he never failed in any undertaking, however fearful the odds; or have given utterance to those pithy sentences, so abounding with wisdom as to have become a nation's mottoes; or have passed a life of irreproachable virtue amidst the temptations of the Camp; or have modestly kept aloof from the scrambles of the Court, so that he was only known there by his deeds;—no *ordinary* man could have done all this. No ZACHARY TAYLOR was a great man. He had performed great deeds in a manner truly great. And he had been rewarded by the unbought and even unsolicited suffrages of his countrymen with the highest station in the world.

From this station it has pleased the Ruler of nations to remove him, we trust to one full of the rewards of a well-spent life, and free from the cares and trials with which it had been beset here.

Our exchange papers abound with testimonies of respect. We annex the proceedings of a large public meeting in this place, and the handsome tributes of the Intelligencer and Union.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Intelligence of the death of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, having been received, a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday the 11th of July, when, upon motion, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Magistrate of Police, was called to the Chair, and Wm. H. Haigh and Josiah E. Bryan were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting in a few impressive and appropriate remarks, on motion of John Winslow, Esq. a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair for the purpose of drafting suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Under this resolution, Messrs. John Winslow, James Banks, Dr. T. N. Cameron, Wm. H. Bayne, and C. B. Mallett were appointed, who reported, through John Winslow, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, in the inscrutable wisdom of the Almighty, He has seen fit again to afflict our beloved country, and to remove from our midst ZACHARY TAYLOR, the Chief Executive Officer of this Nation: And whereas, by this awful dispensation of his Providence, he has shown us the nothingness of this world, the uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death,—teaching us to bow with humble submission to His will, and to acknowledge with reverence the justice of His decrees:

And whereas, in the death of the lamented Taylor, we mourn the loss of one who for forty years of his eventful career hazarded his life in his country's service, and for her sake endured privation, braved all dangers, and was ever ready to obey her summons: And whereas, in the calm and quiet of his happy death, we see the evidence of a well-spent and virtuous life, enabling him in that darkest hour of trial to declare, "I die: I am ready for the summons: I have endeavored to discharge my duty":

Be it therefore Resolved, That in the death of the President of the United States, the country has sustained a great loss, the nation been deprived of a patriotic ruler; and that the citizens of this town, in common with their fellow citizens throughout the U. States, will ever cherish in grateful recollection the memory of his eminent virtues and his gallant and inestimable services.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee consisting of 13 persons, to make suitable arrangements to have an Eulogy pronounced upon the life and character of the deceased, and to make such other provision for the occasion as may be deemed necessary for the proper expression of sympathy on the part of the citizens of the town at this late mournful bereavement.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens, that the day set apart by the Committee, for the purpose of paying a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, be observed by a cessation from business.

Under the second resolution, the Chair appointed Messrs. Edward J. Hale, Dr. Benj. W. Robinson, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, John MacRae, James G. Cook, Duncan G. MacRae, Josiah E. Bryan, J. C. Dobbin, John Winslow, James Banks, Edward W. Wilkings, Arch'd McLean, and Wm. H. Bayne. And, upon motion, the Chairman, A. A. T. Smith, Esq., was added to the Committee.

Upon motion of Jas. R. Gee, Esq., the Commissioners of the Town are requested to pay out of the Town Treasury the expenses necessary for carrying out the object of this meeting.

Upon motion of James Banks, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

A. A. T. SMITH, Ch'n.

WM. H. HAIGH, JOSIAH E. BRYAN, } Sec'ys.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Weep, fellow-citizens! The hand of Death has stricken down a great and good man! ZACHARY TAYLOR, our honored and beloved President, is no more! A malignant and rapid disease has swept him from among the living. No longer ago than Thursday last, he was apparently in the full enjoyment of health and strength, participating in the patriotic ceremonies of our Nation's Birthday, and now he is numbered with the dead! He expired last night, at half-past 10 o'clock, surrounded by his afflicted family. He died with the composure which conscious virtue, fortitude, and confidence in the goodness of GOD can alone impart. His last intelligible words were: "I am not afraid to die; I have done my duty; my only regret is leaving those who are dear to me."

In all this wide land there is not a heart which honors the noblest attributes of our nature—truth, bravery, humanity, patriotism—that will not throb with pain and grief at this national bereavement.

"He was a noble gentleman:
The general voice
Sounds him for courtesy, behavior, truth,
And every fair demeanor an example.
Titles of honor add not to his name,
Who was himself an honor to the title."

From the Washington Union.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

TUESDAY NIGHT, THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES PAST TEN O'CLOCK.

The President of the United States has just breathed his last. The chamber in which he died is filled with an anxious and sympathising crowd. How often shall we have to exclaim in the memorable words of Edmund Burke, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" In little more than nine years two Presidents of the United States have been buried away, covered as they were with all the honors which their country could bestow upon them. Scarce a twelvemonth ago, the lamented predecessor of General Taylor was taken from us. But Mr. Polk's office had expired, and his work was done. In less than four months, two of the distinguished sons of South Carolina, and Senators of the United States, have breathed their last; and scarcely had their country ceased to weep over their graves, before the President of the United States descends to the tomb, amid the sympathies of his astonished countrymen.

This melancholy event will fall like a thunder-clap upon the people. It is an event full of the saddest interest—calculated to astonish and startle a whole nation, and to touch every heart in it. It is destined to produce consequences to the country which no mortal man has sufficient sagacity to unroll.

In this grave and awful moment, the heart is full of the profoundest sympathies and regrets. But we have no time to pour them forth at this moment. A thousand other pens will hereafter do justice to the illustrious deceased. We bury in his honored tomb every unkind or unworthy feeling which we might ever have entertained. General Taylor rises before us in all the glory of the Hero, in all the majesty of the Patriot, whose name is associated with some of the most brilliant achievements in our annals, who has carried the fame of his country to the remotest nations, and whose reputation will never die. The name of the Hero of Palo Alto and Buena Vista will live as long as the name of the nation whose standard he so often bore to victory and to glory. These deeds are indelibly written on the tablet of a nation's gratitude.

Gen. Taylor was taken sick on the 4th of July whilst attending the ceremonies at the Washington Monument, and listening to Gen. Foote's Oration. His disease was cholera morbus, which was supposed to be arrested on Sunday, but on Monday morning it assumed an alarming type.

A Telegraphic despatch to the Petersburg Intelligencer, on the morning after the President's death, says,—

"At sunrise this morning a single clap of thunder was heard and a slight shower fell, after which a beautiful rainbow rested over the President's mansion."

PARTY SPIRIT.—It is a melancholy fact, that at the very moment when Gen. TAYLOR, the venerable patriot who had spent forty years of his life in the most arduous and dangerous posts of his country's service, was lying in the agonies of death, the House of Representatives was engaged in the pitiful effort to pass another vote of censure on him, founded upon an *ex parte* statement (whose accuracy too is said to have been denied,) of what he was reported to have said to Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of War! And this resolution of censure, like that which passed the same House four years ago, after his merciful sparing of the lives of the women and children of Monterey, was moved in the House by the same Jacob Thompson of Mississippi who introduced that. Is not this Thompson doomed to an immortality of infamy? This "virtual censure of the President," as the Union called it, was contained in the following words:—

"That the House also totally dissents from the correctness of the opinion expressed by the President of the United States to the said Secretary of War, 'that his (the said Crawford) being at the head of the War Department, and the agent of the claimants, did not take from him any rights he may have had as such agent, or would have justified him in having the examination and decision of the claim by the Secretary of the Treasury suspended."

This was passed by a vote of 91 to 86!

And every Locofoco member present, (with three honorable exceptions, Messrs. Bart of S. C. Morse of Lou., and Wellborn of Geo.) voted for this censure, (including Messrs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, JULY 9, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE, *President of the U. States.*

SIR: The melancholy and most painful duty devolves on us to announce to you that ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States, is no more.

He died at the President's Mansion this evening, at half-past 10 o'clock.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.
W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.
T. EWING,
Secretary of the Interior.
GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.
WM. BALLARD PRESTON,
Secretary of the Navy.
J. COLLAMER,
Postmaster General.
REVERDY JOHNSON,
Attorney General.

Ms. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, JULY 9, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your note conveying the melancholy and painful intelligence of the decease of ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States. I have no language to express the emotions of my heart. The shock is so sudden and unexpected that I am overwhelmed with grief.

I shall avail myself of the earliest moment to communicate the sad intelligence to Congress; and shall appoint a time and place for taking the oath of office prescribed to the President of the United States. You are requested to be present and witness the ceremony.

Respectfully, yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

To the Honorable
JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State, &c.

SCENES IN CONGRESS.—On the morning after the death of the President, an impressive prayer was delivered in the Senate by its Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Butler.

After which the Secretary read the following communication:—

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1850.

To the Senate of the United States:

In consequence of the lamented death of ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States, I shall no longer occupy the chair of the Senate, and I have thought that a formal communication to that effect, through your Secretary, might enable you the more promptly to proceed to the choice of a Presiding officer.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The following message was then received, in each House, by the hands of George P. Fisher, Esq., from the late Vice President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1850.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you that it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States. He deceased last evening at the hour of half past 10 o'clock, in the midst of his family, and surrounded by affectionate friends, calmly and in the full possession of all his faculties. Among his last words were these, which he uttered with emphatic distinctness: "I have always done my duty; I am ready to die; my only regret is for the friends I leave behind me."

Having announced to you, fellow-citizens, this most afflicting bereavement, and assuring you that it has penetrated no heart with deeper grief than mine, it remains for me to say that I propose this day, at 12 o'clock, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in presence of both Houses of Congress, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, to enable me to enter on the execution of the office which this event has devolved upon me.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate resolved to attend the Inauguration at 12 o'clock.

The Senate appointed Messrs. Soule, Davis of Mass., and Underwood, to join the House committee, consisting of Messrs. Winthrop, Morse, and Morehead, in waiting on the President, to inform him of their readiness to receive him. The Senate then proceeded, in a body, to the Hall of the House. A short pause ensued, when

The President of the United States was announced. He entered, supported on either side by Mr. Soule, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Winthrop, on the part of the House, and followed by the Cabinet, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, the ex-Mayor of the city, and others.

All having been seated—

The Speaker stated that the oath of office would now be administered to the President of the United States by Chief Justice Crauch.

Thereupon Chief Justice Crauch administered the oath of office, the President pronouncing the words in a clear and firm voice, as follows: "I, Millard Fillmore, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The members of the Senate, House, and all others within the bar, rose, and stood in their places during the administration of the oath.

The Senate then returned to their chamber.

The following Message from the President was then delivered to both Houses by the hands of Mr. Fisher:—

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1850.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

A great man has fallen among us, and a whole country is called to an occasion of unexpected, deep, and general mourning.

I recommend to the two Houses of Congress to adopt such measures as in their discretion may seem proper, to perform with due solemnities the funeral obsequies of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, and thereby to signify the great and affectionate regard of the American People for the memory of one whose life has been devoted to the public service—whose career in arms has not been surpassed in usefulness or brilliancy—who has been so recently raised by the unsolicited voice of the people to the highest civil authority in the Government, which he administered with so much honor and advantage to his country, and by whose sudden death so many hopes of future usefulness have been blighted forever.

To you, Senators and Representatives of a Nation in tears, I can say nothing which can alleviate the sorrow with which you are oppressed. I appeal to you to aid me, under the trying circumstances which surround me, in the discharge of the duties from which, however much I may be oppressed by them, I dare not shrink, and I rely upon Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations to endow me with the requisite strength for the task, and to avert from our country the evils apprehended from the heavy calamity which has befallen us.

I shall most readily concur in whatever measures the wisdom of the two Houses may suggest as befitting this deeply melancholy occasion.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

In the Senate, Messrs. Downs of Lou., Webster, Cass, Pearce of Md., King of Ala., and Berrien of Geo., pronounced feeling and appropriate eulogies on the character and services of the illustrious deceased.

In the House, similar addresses were made by Mr. Speaker Cobb, and Messrs. Conrad of Lou., Winthrop, Baker of Ill., Bayly of Va., Hilliard of Ala., King of N. Y., McLane of Md., and Marshall of Ken. [In our next we propose to copy portions of these eloquent addresses.]

The House appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the Funeral, consisting of Messrs. Conrad of Lou., McDowell of Va., Winthrop of Mass., Bissell of Ill., Duer of N. Y., Orr of S. C., Breck of Ken., Strong of Penn., Vinton of Ohio, Cabell of Flo., Kerr of Md., Stanly of N. C., and Littlefield of Maine.

And the Senate appointed Messrs. Webster, Cass, and King.

On Thursday, the Hon. Wm. R. King of Alabama, was, on motion of Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Berrien, unanimously appointed President *pro tempore* of the Senate, thus becoming, in effect, Vice President, and successor to the Presidency, in case of the death of Mr. Fillmore. On taking the Chair, Mr. King delivered a brief but appropriate address.

The Funeral Arrangements were reported by the Committee, in the Senate by Mr. Webster, in the House by Mr. Conrad.

The funeral was fixed to take place from the President's House on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. The body to be deposited in the receiving tomb at the Congress burying ground. The Military arrangements to be under the direction of Gen. Scott, and Gen. Jones; the Naval, of Com. Warrington. The following were appointed Pall Bearers:

Hon. Henry Clay.	Hon. T. H. Benton.
Hon. Lewis Cass.	Hon. Daniel Webster.
Hon. J. M. Berrien.	Hon. Truman Smith.
Hon. R. C. Winthrop	Hon. Lynn Boyd.
Hon. Jas. McDowell.	Hon. S. F. Vinton.
Hon. Hugh White.	Hon. Isaac E Holmes.
G. W. P. Custis, Esq.	Hon. R. J. Walker.
Chief Justice Cranch.	Jos. Gales, Esq.
Major General Jesup.	Major General Gibson.
Commodore Ballard.	Brig. Gen. Henderson.

The arrangements embrace all descriptions of public and private persons, associations, &c. &c.

Thousands of people were expected in Washington from the cities and country around. No less than a thousand of the volunteers and firemen of Baltimore had arranged to attend.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday afternoon has a long account of the Funeral, forwarded by Telegraph. An immense number of people united in the ceremonies.

In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, I direct that the several Executive Departments be closed until after the funeral of the illustrious deceased, and that they as well as the Executive Mansion be placed in mourning, and that the several officers of the Government wear the usual badge of mourning for the term of six months.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1850.

In pursuance of General Orders from Washington, 13 guns were fired from the Arsenal in this place yesterday morning at dawn of day, a single gun every half hour afterwards, until sun-set, when a National Salute of 30 guns was fired, in honor of the late President.

We have received an account of the proceedings of a meeting of the young men of Fayetteville, in honor of the memory of Gen. Taylor, and regret that the press upon our columns prevents their publication this week. They shall have a place in our next issue.

Gen. Taylor was born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 24th of November, 1784. He was consequently in the 66th year of his age.

His last public appearance was in participating in the 4th of July ceremonies at the Monument now erecting to Washington. And his last official act was to affix his signature to the Nicaragua Treaty with England.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Amidst the general consternation at the death of the chosen President of the United States, there is necessarily mingled a deep solicitude to know what are the views and what will be the course of him who has succeeded to that high and responsible station. Upon us of the South especially do these inquiries press with startling force. For ourselves, we do not hesitate to express the strong confidence which we feel, that MILLARD FILLMORE is a true Patriot and a wise Statesman; and we shall be utterly mistaken if he may not be relied upon as entirely as *any man*, to administer his high duties in the true spirit of that solemn obligation which he took on Wednesday last. For ten years past we have marked his public career, and studied his personal character, and we know of no Northern man to whom we would more cheerfully trust the destinies of the Republic than to him. A man who rose by the force of his own talents and character, from a youth of obscurity and poverty; who retired voluntarily from the brilliant position he had filled in the Halls of Congress,—thus manifesting that he was not one of those politicians by trade who can live only on the public; a man of unspotted personal and public character; it was our wish that he had been nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Clay ticket in 1844, in which case that ticket would evidently have prevailed. The country would have been spared the Mexican war and that acquisition of territory out of which our present troubles and perils proceed. We hope, and have faith, that his course will be wise, and prudent, and patriotic; and that the appalling event which has thrown the nation into mourning will infuse like wisdom, and prudence, and patriotism, among those who co-ordinately with him administer the nation's destinies. Nothing has as yet been developed by which we can judge, but such is our hope and belief.

Gen. Taylor's Cabinet promptly placed their resignations in his hands, as it was proper they should do, to enable him unrestrainedly to call to his aid his own confidential friends. He asked the favor of them to retain their places for the present. Public opinion, however, has already indicated, that, (if they choose,)

Daniel Webster will be Secretary of State;
Wm. C. Dawson, or Thos. Butler King, of Ga., Secretary of War;
T. M. McKennon of Penn., Secretary of the Treasury;
Judge Hopkins of Ala. or Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, Attorney General.

Besides these, it is reported that the Hon. Wm. A. Graham of this State will have the offer of the Navy Department; George Evans of Maine, the Post Office; and Thos. Corwin of Ohio, the Home Department.

It is doubted, however, whether Mr. Webster, for one, will be willing to leave his seat in the Senate.

P. S. Gov. Morehead and Mr. Stanly are also spoken of for the Cabinet.

Postscript.—IMPORTANT.—After the above was written, we received the following important and gratifying letter, from a source on which full reliance may be placed:—

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1850.

DEAR SIR: Since the death of the President, and the coming in of Mr. Fillmore, a great revolution is taking place. The Cabinet of the late President will retire. Mr. Fillmore is decidedly with Mr. Clay in favor of the Compromise bill. A new Cabinet of like sentiment will be brought in, and all now seem to admit that the Compromise will speedily pass and harmony be restored. Mr. Seward and his pestiferous influence will be at an end, as he and Mr. Fillmore are antipodes on this as well as many other subjects.

Though we all deeply deplore the death of Gen. Taylor, yet most of the members of Congress seem to believe that at least one good result may follow, viz: harmony in the settlement of the slave question. Mr. Webster is spoken of as Secretary of State, but the new Cabinet will not be formed perhaps until after the funeral ceremonies are over, which will take place the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Fillmore is 50 years of age; with a vigorous constitution; and is one of the noblest looking men in the country.

Important Meeting in Washington—Authentic Report.

Correspondence Balt. Patriot—By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 12—2, p. m.

There was a Union meeting of all parties and classes held to-day.

The South agrees to the line of 34 degrees as the boundary for New Mexico; all below that line to go to Texas. Texas agrees to it, and Mr. Clay has expressed his approval of it. The North also agrees. President Fillmore is content.

The proposition is now before the meeting to divide California by the same line. The discussion is progressing, and the prospect is that it will be approved.

Gen. B. M. Edney, of North Carolina, has been appointed Consul at Palermo, and the Senate has confirmed the appointment. It is said to be a good office.

DIVIDEND.—The Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. This is better than nothing. The old officers have been re-elected, viz: Elam Alexander, President, Amos Kendall, Treasurer, and Daniel F. Clarke, Secretary. The Director for this town is S. W. Tillinghast, for Raleigh, Richard Smith.

FALSE REPORTS.—*Base attempts to deceive the People.*—We have all along apprehended that some story or other would be started, at too late a period to be arrested during this brief campaign, for the purpose of cheating the freemen of this State into the support of the Locofoco candidate for Governor. We are not disappointed. Not one story only, but two, have already appeared. Advantage is taken of Gov. Manly's absence in the extreme West, where the means of communication are few and slow, to put forth slanders which he will undoubtedly meet and repel, but at too late a period to have a proper effect on the election. "Falsehood travels a league whilst Truth is putting on her boots."

The fabrications to which we allude appear in several quarters. We copy them from the Wilmington Journal. The first is as follows:—

"Gov. Manly is now in the Western part of the State, openly advocating the *abolition of the federal basis of representation in the House of Commons!* THIS IS A FACT for which we can vouch. Our authority for making the statement is beyond all question."

We do not hesitate to pronounce this story a fabrication. And it bears internal evidence of having been fabricated by David S. Reid himself. The Standard, as well as the Journal, declares it has the "best authority" for the same story. Now who is this "best authority," and the authority "beyond all question"? It certainly is not Gov. Manly. Can it be any body else but Reid who has thus written to the Standard and the Journal? And mark! It is not written to the papers in the western part of the State, where Gov. Manly now is, ready to meet and to repel a foul slander; but it is written to the East, where it is hoped it will operate for weeks before the Governor can possibly see it, and then his contradiction will be too late to reach the quarters in which the falsehood has worked its evil. Will honest men of North Carolina, of any party, countenance such a scheme as this? We should hope not, if we had not too often seen men who consider themselves honest in private life, not only tolerate but *use* such base means in political warfare. But we call upon the Whigs every where to rouse themselves to tenfold exertion to defeat the trick, and to sustain their candidate, now absent, nobly devoting himself to the promotion of their cause. Let it never be said that we neglect *him* whilst he is laboring to sustain *our* cause.

In time, we have no shadow of doubt, we shall receive the emphatic contradiction by Gov. Manly, of this mean story, which is utterly at variance with all his opinions, and principles, and with all that he has put upon record. Will any body believe, that Gov. Manly would so contradict and stultify himself, as to advance such a doctrine as that, after all his denunciations of Reid for forcing the Free Suffrage Question upon the people at the last canvass? Impossible! The story is evidently *manufactured* by Reid out of the Governor's exposure of his (Reid's) inconsistency, as will be seen in the account in this paper of the discussion at Salem. It will there be seen that the Governor advanced no such doctrine himself, but only showed that Reid, to be consistent, should have hitched that to his Free Suffrage hobby.

The second fabrication to which we have alluded, is thus stated in the Wilmington Journal:—

"As a proof of the charges we then made against the Whig party, we will now adduce but one instance—S. M. Fox, Engineer appointed by the Governor in accordance with the act of the last Legislature, to survey and locate the Salisbury and Western Turnpike Road, instead of confining himself to the duties of his appointment—that of making a survey for a Turnpike—made a long report in favor of a Railroad across the Mountains. Who asked him to do it? By whose authority did he do so? Evidently that of Gov. Manly, for we now find the Governor in the West advocating the extension by the State of the Central Railroad from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. This work alone would cost more than all the works authorized by the last Legislature. We think we are within the mark when we say that four millions of dollars would not cover the additional works already recommended by Gov. Manly. A very pretty beginning to start with. The Governor, it will be borne in mind, recommends the extension of the Central Road to Newbern and Beaufort in the East."

We denounce this, like the other, as a base fabrication; and we suspect it has the same origin. No authority is given for the story. No words of Gov. Manly, either written or spoken, are quoted. And we assure our readers, that, though we ought to know something of Gov. Manly's opinions, we never heard of all this except in the Locofoco papers. It is all false! It is all started in the absence of Gov. Manly, that it may cheat the people out of their votes. It is a fraud, and should be so treated by every decent man. And these falsehoods are put forth *in the East* alone, and *the East* alone is appealed to, to rescue the alleged sacrifice of its interests.

Since the above was written we see the same story about the white Basis in the Goldsborough Patriot, to which it has been communicated by one who says he heard the particulars from Reid himself. As we suspected. If this be true, what a disgrace it would be to the State to have such a man for Governor.

P. S. We have received, just before going to press, several papers from the Western part of the State—two of them, the Hillsborough Democrat and the Lincolnton Republican, Locofoco papers, —and there is *not one word in any of them* about this pretended movement of Gov. Manly. This is conclusive evidence, if any more were wanted, that the whole story is a vile fraud, got up for the *East alone*, circulated in the East alone, and which dared not show its face in the presence of Gov. Manly.

THE WHITE BASIS.—To estimate aright the sincerity of the Locofoco horror of the White basis, it should be borne in mind, that in Alabama, about three years ago, the Locofoco party actually abolished the Federal Basis of representation, and adopted the white basis. And this, (which the Carolinian now pronounces "a doctrine which, for hostility to the constitutional rights and the vital interests of the South, the rankest abolitionist in New England has not gone beyond,") was then not complained of by the Locofocos of North Carolina. We then denounced it, as we now denounce it. But it is a foul slander to say that Gov. Manly has advocated any such doctrine.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—The remarkable statement of facts, in the article on our first page from the Raleigh Register, should attract the attention of every voter in North Carolina. It effectually exposes the hypocrisy of those who now, *to serve a purpose*,—to get themselves into power,—*pretend* to be such earnest advocates of the people's rights, equality, &c.; but who, whenever they have had the power, have either failed to exert it in favor of those rights, or have exerted it in direct hostility thereto. Reid himself is one of those, as is there plainly shown.

MORE DECEPTION.—A most unworthy attempt is made in the Locofoco papers to deceive the people as to Reid's vote on the Oregon bill with the slavery prohibition. One of them tells the people that he did not vote upon the "final passage of the bill." Another admits that he voted for the bill, but swears that there was no Wilmot Proviso in it. The first, when pressed, says that Reid was not in Congress when the bill *finally* passed, and became a law in 1848; and the other, that the Proviso which was in the bill was not offered by Wilmot, and therefore, (though it has identically the same slavery prohibition,) it is not *Wilmot's* Proviso. Wretched quibbling!

Now the Whigs never charged that Reid was in Congress when the *last* Oregon bill was finally passed in 1848. What they did charge was, that on the 16th day of January 1847, David S. Reid did vote for the Oregon bill on its final passage in the House of Representatives, and that that bill contained the identical prohibition of slavery in Oregon which the Wilmot Proviso contained in regard to other territory. That this prohibition was forced upon the country through the House in the most insulting manner, after the South had endeavored to couple with it a provision recognising the Missouri Compromise. That it was therefore in effect a naked assertion of the right and power and duty of the North to prohibit slavery every where, where it does not already exist. That is what Reid voted for, *and we can prove it.* The Wilmington Journal pretends that the Missouri Compromise was as much the Wilmot Proviso as this. Not so. The Missouri Compromise gave up all claim to carry slavery North of 36 30, *but it was on the condition that it might exist South of that line.* The Wilmot Proviso and the Oregon bill required a similar relinquishment, *but it conceded nothing in return.* The first was a compromise. The last is a surrender.

MR. REID'S VERACITY.—The fact stated in the following paragraph from the Highland Messenger, was related to us identically as it is recorded below, by another besides the Editor of that paper, who was present and heard the words. We did not ask permission to publish it, and therefore refrained from doing so. But as, in common with our informant, we believed that Mr. Reid would not have voluntarily made such a positive declaration without meaning to keep his word, and as that declaration was confirmed by his letter to the Standard, declining to permit his name to come before the Convention, we took occasion to express very strongly our belief that he would not accept the nomination. For that expression we were abused by the Carolinian—how justly the reader may judge:—

Mr. Reid's Veracity.—We were standing on the steps of the Hotel of "Miss Nancy," at Chapel Hill, on the 6th of June, when *David S. Reid* accosted Charles Manly, *took him by both hands*, and after various reciprocal compliments, Mr. Reid remarked:—"*Well Governor, you may rest assured of one thing, and that is this, if you are the nominee, you will not have me to run against, for I will not suffer my name to come before the Convention under any circumstances whatever.*" That week he had sent a letter to the Standard, declining to run; the Standard *would not publish;* David goes to Raleigh, makes him *put it in*, and tells over the town that he will not come before the Convention. The *Standard* pays him a high compliment for past services; regrets his course, and sends it to the world, and "*the rest of mankind.*" On the top and the very heels of all this, on the *next Thursday*, DAVID is THE NOMINEE, and *David accepts!* And it is said left a letter in Raleigh to that effect before the Convention. *Truth is powerful!—Highland Messenger.*

CANDIDATES.

BLADES, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBUS.—We are authorised to announce Jas. W. Cromartie as a candidate for the Senate in this District.

COLUMBUS.—John A. Maultsby, Esq., Whig, is a candidate for the Commons in Columbus.

With such candidates as Mr. Cromartie for the Senate, Col. McDugald, Dr. Hill, and Mr. Maultsby, for the Commons, in these three counties, we hope to see the Whigs do their whole duty in the coming election. They owe it to their respected neighbors, not less than to their true and faithful candidate for Governor.

ANSON.—Purdie Richardson for the Senate; John W. Smith, Benj'n I. Dunlap, and Atlas J. Dargan for the Commons. All Whigs. For Sheriff, Geo. D. Boggan, W. W. Wilkins, and Gideon B. Threadgill.

We look to our old friends in the Anson Congressional District to rally to the support of MANLY at the ensuing election. The Whigs of that District secured his election two years ago, by doing *all* their duty. Will they not again do their part in saving the State?

RANDOLPH.—Alfred Brower, Esq. has withdrawn from the canvass for the Senate, in consequence of injuries received by a fall from his horse.—There are still two candidates for the Senate.—Messrs. Russ and Smitherman have also given up the contest for the House, but they still leave too many candidates in the field.

LENOIR.—The Whigs of Lenoir have nominated Lewis C. Desmond, Esq. for the House of Commons.

JOHNSTON.—Dr. Leach is the Whig candidate for the Senate; Messrs. Wm. H. McCullers, Jr., and T. T. Grice for the Commons.

Junes.—For the Commons, John H. Hammond, Whig.

WAKE.—Kindrick Johnson is a Whig Internal Improvement Candidate for the House of Commons in Wake.

THE PLANK ROAD.—On Wednesday last the entire contract for the construction of this Road between Carthage and Johnsonville, in Randolph county, 44 miles, was let out to Messrs J. & J. M. Worth, at $1367 per mile. The work is in excellent hands. The contractors will have the use of three of the steam mills now on the way, and of one of those now in use as soon as the work is finished to Carthage. One of these mills cut, we learn, 75,000 feet of lumber in one week.

The Road is now completed and in use 20 miles.

We have highly encouraging accounts from the line of the Road projected to Centre, in Stanly county. See the proceedings of the meeting at Jordan's Store. In forwarding it the Secretary writes that the prospect of raising the stock is far better than he had anticipated. And we are encouraged by a friend perfectly familiar with the people of that section, with the assurance that $40,000 will be subscribed this side of Stanly county, exclusive of course of the amount which will be made up at this end of the line. Should this expectation be realized, and we think it will be, nothing can prevent our renewed connection with that part of the State, the loss of which, many years ago, is still deplored by all the old inhabitants of this place who remember when it was pleasant to greet its farmers and planters in our streets. Let not the good work languish. The prosperity of our town and State, and the interest of all in this section is deeply involved in its success.

The Raleigh Spirit of the Age has a stirring appeal to the people of that city and county, and of Johnston, to exert themselves in favor of the proposed Road in that direction. We trust that the appeal will not be in vain. With Plank Roads in various directions to our town, others may have Rail Roads if they please. We don't care for them. The former are far better suited to the condition and habits and means of our people.

GREAT FIRES.—A destructive fire occurred at Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 7th inst., which destroyed property to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars. The contents of the buildings were very combustible, hemp, tar, turpentine, camphine, liquor, &c.; and several violent explosions of saltpetre occurred, but fortunately without loss of life.

Another, still more disastrous, occurred at Philadelphia on Tuesday night last. It broke out between 4th and 5th streets, and, spread by a high wind and by explosions of powder and salt-petre, raged until it destroyed 350 houses, extending over a mile square—over a million of dollars loss, and 25 persons killed, and 120 wounded, by a terrific explosion of saltpetre; 9 drowned; 18 missing. Total 172.

The buildings were chiefly inhabited by poor persons; of whom at least a thousand families, numbering five thousand persons, have been turned houseless into the street; a great many with the loss of their all, and some in the bare clothing in which they escaped.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following Post Offices have been established in this State:—

Summerville, Cumberland county, James H. Colton, P. M.
Stony Fork, Watauga, Alfred Miller, P. M.
Auman's Hill, Montgomery, Jno. J. Leach, P. M.
Little's Mills, Richmond, J. T. Andrews, P. M.
The name of Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, has been changed to Swift Island.

The Petersburg Rail Road Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday, Mr. Bell resumed his speech commenced on Wednesday, and continued on Friday, and spoke for upwards of two and a half hours against the Compromise Bill, (which, however, it is supposed he will vote for.)

Mr. Smith next obtained the floor, and after some conversation between him and Mr. Clay, (in which the latter expressed an expectation that a vote might be had on the bill "some time between this and Christmas,") the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. After which, the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Smith of Conn. spoke during the day's session, against the Compromise bill.

On Wednesday, Mr. Seward presented memorials from the city of Troy, praying earnestly for a revision of the Tariff Laws; which were referred to the Finance Committee. Many others to the same effect have been presented to the Senate.

The bill authorising the payment of interest to the State of Georgia, for money advanced during the Indian war, was then taken up and adopted.

Mr. Walker presented a bill to fix the future meetings of Congress on the 1st Monday of October, instead of December.

Mr. Butler spoke an hour upon the Compromise bill, when upon suggestion of Mr. Webster he suspended his remarks.

Mr. Webster informed the Senate of the dangerous illness of the President, and moved an adjournment. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, a committee of five was appointed to inquire into the charge made in the newspapers that Mr. Giddings had abstracted some documents from the Post-Office Department and sent them under his frank to Ohio. Committee, Messrs. Otis, Robinson, Bay, Allen, and Thurman.

The Galphin claim Report was taken up and debated. Among others, Mr. Stanly spoke an hour, carrying the war into the enemy's country.

Various amendments were submitted. The question was first taken on the following, offered by Mr. Schenck of Ohio, (Whig)

That the House is not to be under-stood as approving his (Mr. Crawford's) relation to that claim, in continuing to be interested in the prosecution of it when it was to be examined, adjusted, and paid by one of the Departments of the Government, he himself being at the same time at the head of another of those Departments; but the House considers that such connexion and interest of a member of a Cabinet with a claim pending and prosecuted before another Department would be dangerous as a precedent, and ought not to be sanctioned.

This was adopted, 158 to 25—among the 25 were 7 Locos. From this State Messrs. Clingman and Deberry voted against it.

This being afterwards coupled with another resolution, both were rejected, 82 to 92.

The House then adopted, 91 to 86, the resolution "virtually censuring the President," noticed elsewhere. A motion to reconsider was made, and debated for two hours, when the House adjourned.

On Monday, Mr. Daniel offered a resolution to amend the Constitution by adding at the end of the 5th Article, the following:—

"*And provided also*, That no amendment shall be made, the object or tendency of which is to abolish or in any way affect the institution of slavery in any State, without the concurrence of all the States in which such institution may exist."

The Galphin Report was again taken up, and the motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday was laid on the table, 99 to 91.

The whole day was spent on the subject.

On Tuesday, the House was intently engaged on the same subject, when

Mr. Bayly said that he understood that information had been received at the Capitol that the President of the United States could not survive an hour, and he therefore moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Morse said that he had put the motion in writing, and desired it should be read.

It was accordingly read as follows:

Whereas, when an ex-President of the United States, the late John Quincy Adams, was lying dangerously ill, this House adjourned from day to day; and whereas it is represented that Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, is now lying dangerously ill: Be it therefore

Resolved, That, instead of discussing his conduct, this House do now adjourn.

The Speaker ruled the resolution out of order.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Bayly, and it was agreed to: Yeas 170, nays 17.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Alston, Brooks, Cable, Campbell, Cole, Conger, Deberry, Johnson, of Tennessee, Jones, Julian, Marshall, Outlaw, Risley, Robbins, Root, Schenck and Young.

When Mr. Schenck's name was called, he rose and said that he was unwilling to have the House adjourn when there was an ungenerous and unfounded imputation upon the President pending. If it were true that he was dying, the more reason for that being withdrawn or disposed of while he yet lived. That would be showing something more like sincere respect and sympathy.

The House then adjourned.

The subsequent proceedings of the two Houses we have noticed elsewhere.

FROM TEXAS.—Major Neighbors, the Texan Commissioner to Santa Fe, had returned to Texas, and reported the failure of his mission, which was to organize the government of Texas over New Mexico. He found that steps had already been taken to form a separate State government, and he believed that this was brought about by the instigation of the President of the U. S. The Supreme Judge of the Territory expressed a determination to maintain the existing government, and to imprison any person who should attempt to enforce the laws of the State of Texas.

The people of Texas had commenced holding meetings on the subject.

RICH.—By the last arrival from California, we learn that the real estate in San Francisco was assessed at Three Hundred Millions of Dollars!

This moderate estimate reminds us of the anecdote of the two Yankees, who spent a Sunday together on a steamboat in Maine, during the speculation in timber lands; and who *each* made fifty thousand dollars by buying and selling to the other during the day.

EXTRAORDINARY.—Nineteen Clerks were appointed in the Post Office Department a few days ago, under a law to that effect, and *not one of them was a Virginian!*

Of course there was none from North Carolina.

SHOCKING.—A late London paper, giving an account of the annual Dinner of the Duke of Wellington in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo, says,—

"The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and the Royal family were all drunk."

We are not surprised to hear that Prince Albert took a drop too much. But the Queen, and the little Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family! Oh! Fie!

P. S. Perhaps the paper only meant to say that the *health* of the Queen, &c. was drunk.

The Carolinian corrects one blunder by falling into another. It says it intended to say, and so wrote it, that Reid voted for the Oregon bill at the 1st session of the 30th Congress instead of the 31st. It was neither the one nor the other. Reid was not in the 30th Congress. It was at the 2d session of the 29th Congress that he voted for the Oregon bill. Of cobrse he never voted for the bill of 1848, the 14th section of which the Carolinian quotes as that he voted for.

FROM EUROPE.—The Hibernia brings Liverpool dates to June 29. Cotton was quiet, but firm, at former prices. Sales of the week upwards of 65,000 bales. Flour dull. Rice firm. Nothing doing in Naval Stores. Weather good, and manufactures flourishing.

The American steam ship Atlantic had arrived at Liverpool in 10 days and 2 hours, the quickest trip ever made, by 9½ hours.

It was reported that a warm discussion had taken place between Narvaez, the Spanish Minister, and Mr. Barringer, U. S. Minister at Madrid, on the Cuba Expedition—and that Narvaez had addressed a strong remonstrance to our government.

The British Ministry had been sustained on the Greek Question in the House of Commons, but only by a majority of 46 out of 584.

The difficulties between France and England were entirely at an end.

A cowardly assault with a cane was attempted on Queen Victoria by a man named Plato, who was arrested, without harm.

The quotation which the Carolinian makes from the President's Message of Jan'y 21, establishes what we said. The President expressly says that he regarded the assent of Congress, and a preparation to comply with the constitution, as pre-requisites to the application of California and New Mexico for admission into the Union.

If the "Hillsborough Democrat" had consulted the volume of Legislative Documents—1848-49, —instead of the Raleigh Standard, it would have avoided the gross mistake into which it has fallen, and might not have penned its unfounded imputation upon the Observer. It would there have found the bill which Mr. Rayner introduced, which was *not* a bill to call a Convention, *directly*, as the Democrat infers from the imperfect report of the Standard, but a bill to take a vote of the people whether they would have a Convention or not, and with express reference to their wishes for or against Free Suffrage. The House of Commons, by vote of both parties, refused to alter the Constitution, without ascertaining the will of the people. Mr. Rayner then proposed to ascertain that will by a vote of every man entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons. This received a majority vote, but required two-thirds to pass it. Mr. Rayner was himself opposed to a change of the Constitution, but he was perfectly willing to test the question, and that the majority of the people should rule. That was Republicanism. The Locofocos do not ask whether the majority wish the change. They say it ought to be made, whether the majority wish it or no. See article on our first page.

The Democrat has, ignorantly of the facts, maligned us; but experience gives us no reason to expect that it will ascertain the facts and retract its slander.

Foul Charge.—Mr. Reid charges Gov. Manly, in his Address to the People of the State, with having been a Federalist in the last War!

We cannot mince words in the face of such audacity. We pronounce the above charge, by whomsoever uttered, to be *miserably* FALSE!—*Raleigh Register.*

The Raleigh Times says that when the war closed, in 1815, Gov. Manly was 14 or 15 years of age! And yet Mr. Reid, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, makes a grave charge against him, that he was a Federalist during that war! Shame! Shame! It is false in fact, but if it were true, the attempt to make a man responsible, thirty-five years after, for his politics at 14 years of age, is as contemptible a move as we ever heard of in a candidate for any office of respectability.

A MOST DISTRESSING AFFAIR—SIX CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.

ALBANY, July 9.

Last week a Mr. Knox, of Bristol, Ottowa, Canada, was killed on board of a steamboat on the Rideau Canal. Mrs. Knox, hearing that persons were coming with the remains of her unfortunate husband, went out to meet them, taking with her the youngest child. She left six of her children at home in charge of the house. During her absence the house took fire, *and the whole six children were burnt to death.* Thus, out of a family of nine, the mother and one infant alone remain.

MARRIED,

In Warrenton, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McRae, Mr. JOSEPH J. B. BATCHELOR, Attorney at Law of Halifax co., to Miss CAREY PLUMMER, daughter of William Plummer, of Warrenton, N. C.

In Columbus county, on the 28th ult., by Thos. Powell, Esq., Mr. MOSES TYSON, of Bladen, to Miss NANCY A., daughter of the Rev. Ambrose Bullard.

Oh! may the wings of love ne'er lose a feather,
May they enjoy days of peace and pleasure.
[*Com.*

In Moore county, on the 11th inst., by Absalom Kelly, Esq., Mr. JOHN McNEILL, of Cumberland, to Miss SALLY DOUGLASS of Moore.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 1st inst., Mr. DANIEL GALBREATH. He died in the triumph of faith.

In this age of progress, long obituaries are ill-timed, as interfering to the exclusion of other intelligence which seems indispensable. But it is a merit of the human heart, where it is allied by blood or connected by a long standing friendship, to recount the distinguishing virtues of a deceased friend. And why should not these have a place in our daily histories? Many other events of less moment are constantly brought to the public view, which tend with a less prophetic eye towards revealing the great truths of life. Our kind friend, associate, and neighbor, Mrs. MARIA L. FAISON, wife of Thomas I. Faison, Esq., departed this life at Summer Hill, Sampson county, on the 3d of the present instant, after a painful and protracted illness from a complication of diseases. She bore her affliction with a patience and resignation which can alone be borrowed from the religion of Christ. She died in full communion with the Presbyterian Church. She sustained her part in those endearing relations of life which make one unwearying in administering the kind offices of wife, parent and friend. The poor too found in her a true sympathiser and untiring friend. And that beautiful epitaph of Gray's may fitly be applied to her thus,

Lo! where this silent marble weeps
A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps.—[*Com.*

☞ Journal and Standard please copy.

At his residence near Chapel Hill, on the 3d inst., the Rev. WM. H. MERRITT, a prominent Minister of the Baptist Church, in the 72d year of his age. He has bequeathed $1000 for the erection of a Baptist Church in Chapel Hill, and $2000 for the education of poor pious young men at Wake Forest College.

In Smithfield, on the 2th inst., Mrs. ANN G BECKWITH, consort of Dr. John B. Beckwith.

At Mobile, Ala., on the 5th instant, in the 22d year of her age, MARY CATHARINE, wife of Drury Thompson, and daughter of the late Aaron Lazarus, of Wilmington, N. C.

In Moore county, on the 8th inst., Mr. RICHARD HUCKABEE, aged 48. Mr. Huckabee was a volunteer in the Florida war. Also, on the same day, by his own hand, Mr. DUNCAN LOVE, aged 86.

Suddenly, at the residence of Col. Alex. McMillan, in Robeson county, on the 1st inst., Miss ISABEL McM

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.
Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 7?

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:
Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10.
With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. F. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermitteuts, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-fal doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1849. 37tf

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.
For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.
R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.
T. W. BETTON,
]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
March 20, 1850. 12tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.
A. C. CURRY, Jailer.
Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
April 5, 1850. 14 19w

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.
North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.
E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

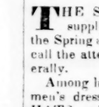
Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.
A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.



He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5660 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tartans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.
W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } 14tf
April 8, 1850. }

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by E. J. HALE.
April 27.

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.
GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.
HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.
April 1850. 17-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 29, 1850. 17tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.
F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
R. F. MURPHY.
Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

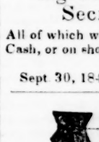
OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

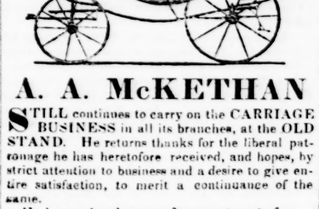
Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.
Cash paid for old Copper.
HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

THE STEAMER FAWN

IS taken off the regular line between Wilmington and Fayetteville, on account of low water.
J. & D. SCOTT, Proprietors.
June 20, 1850. 25-4w

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain.

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief, but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopeia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1848. To my great astonishment, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.